

IDEAS.

Constancy is not a virtue but a fact.
The salvation of the family—family religion.
Do not leave the sun out of your landscape.—Emerson.
An ounce of mother is worth a pound of clergy.—Proverb.
The ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the summer.—Prov. 30:25.

Take Notice.

On Sunday, July 14, Bro. Dodwell, of THE CITIZEN, will preach at Wallacetown Methodist Church.
The CITIZEN wants ten more student-agents, and will pay liberally for good work. Call or write for our Special Offer.
A convention of the County Sunday School Association will be held in Berea, Wednesday, July 31. Prof. E. A. Fox, of Louisville, State Secretary of the Association, will be present.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

A dispatch from Rome to a Paris newspaper says the Pope is seriously ill.
King Edward has issued a proclamation announcing that his coronation will take place June, 1902.
According to the new census, "Greater London" has a population of 6,578,788, an increase of 961,552 since 1891.
The Southwestern Polytechnic, of London, is providing a school for wives, for the benefit of the lower middle classes.
The Emperor Dowager of China refuses to return to Peking, fearing a trap to capture her. She notified the Grand Council that the future capital will be Kai Feng Fu, in the province of Ho Nan.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Today witnesses the transition from military to civil government in the Philippines.
Senator Mark Hanna gave \$50,000 to Kenyon College, Columbus, O., for needed dormitory purposes.
Yale won the varsity race with Harvard by less than a length in the last 100 yards of the four mile struggle.
A Japanese diplomat proposes that the United States and Japan combine in a war of extermination against rats, claiming that rats spread the bubonic plague.
J. Piermont Morgan has given \$1,000,000 to complete three of the five proposed new buildings for the Harvard Medical School in Boston. The additional gifts to Harvard for the year are \$780,000.
The proposed disfranchisement of the Negro in Alabama has met a labor trouble. The colored preachers are open advising the Negroes to emigrate to states that will not rob them of political privilege.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Mayfield was visited by a disastrous fire last Thursday. Loss \$150,000.
Judge Denton, the oldest member of the Pulaski county bar, died Thursday, June 27, age 87 years.
A rattlesnake with eighteen rattles and a button was killed in Rockcastle county last week by Louis Dillon.
The elm-borers are killing all the fine old elms about Bardstown. No remedy has yet been found for these pests.
Gov. Beckham has increased the reward offered for the murderers of Hugh Lucas, in Hickman county, from \$250 to \$500 each.
W. H. Townsend, section foreman, and Ed. Miller (colored), section hand, were killed by lightning near Clay City, Powell Co., Friday.
Mr. Samuel Pence, of Lane, Wolfe county, was stricken with hydrophobia last Wednesday, the result of bite from a mad dog a few days previous.
The railroad commission has decided that the L. & N. railroad must furnish passenger and freight service for the benefit of the district between Christiansburg and Shelbyville.
The Kentucky Distillers Association has decided that Kentucky is not to make more than 25,000,000 gallons of whiskey the coming fiscal year, only a little over 11½ gallons per capita of the population. Alas, poor Kentucky!

A CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN.

There is an increasing number of young men who desire to do something worth while, and will not be contented to marry the first girl who will have them and begin keeping house on nothing.
There are surely enough wretched people in the country to serve as a warning example. People who might have been prosperous and well-to-do, if they had only waited until they got a good start before getting married.
What a young man wants is several hundred dollars in money. With that he can start life somewhat independently, and there will be a doubly safe outlook for his wife and children.

The ways in which young men can get money are very numerous, although thousands of young men are sitting around idle and letting their best years go by without laying up any money or education or reputation. Some young men will rent a piece of land and make a crop, raise some hogs and cattle, and so, in a shifty way, lay up some money. Others make their way to saw mills or lumbercamps, and here if they are sober enough to save their wages, they can lay up a good deal of money. Still others try to scrape together a few dollars by getting up some tie or bark. This business will not last very long; it may be convenient just now but cannot be depended upon.

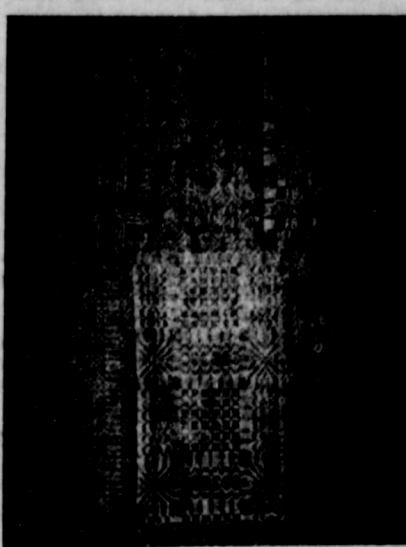
There is an outlook better than any of these for young men who have enough enterprise to get some education in the Farmers' and Foresters' courses which are now offered at Berea. Prof. Mason has applications all the time for young men to superintend farm work in good places in the Blue Grass and the northern states, and besides this there are a good many people who own large tracts of forest land in the mountains which which they would like to put in charge of energetic and responsible young men. The trouble is, we cannot find the young men who have enough education to keep accounts and enough training to really manage a farm and forest as it ought to be done.

Thousands of people were interested by the address of an Owsley county student at Berea, on the raising of strawberries, yet how many young men will really take the pains to learn how to raise this lucious crop. There is no use talking, boys, the strawberries and other good things are waiting for the young men who will take pains and study and acquire skill. Those who are heedless and too proud or too lazy to study, must go without.

There ought to be a large number of young men starting in for the Farmers' Course in Berea next fall.

THE MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY A. G. NORMAN & CO., CINCINNATI, July 2.		
CATTLE—Common.....	\$2.50 @	\$3.40
" Butchers.....	4.40 @	5.00
" Shippers.....	4.60 @	5.25
CALVES—Choice.....	5.00 @	5.50
" Large Common.....	3.00 @	4.00
HOGS—Common.....	4.30 @	5.90
" Fair, good light.....	5.90 @	6.10
" Packing.....	6.00 @	6.10
SHEEP—Good to choice.....	3.00 @	3.50
" Common to fair.....	2.25 @	2.85
LAMBS—Good to choice.....	4.50 @	5.60
" Common to fair.....	3.00 @	4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	66	
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	45½	
OATS—No. 2 ".....	31	
RYE—No. 2.....	53 @	55
FLOUR—Winter patent.....	3.40 @	3.80
" " fancy.....	2.90 @	3.25
" Family.....	2.20 @	2.55
MILL FEED.....	12.00 @	15.00
HAY—No. 1 Timothy.....	12.25 @	1.50
" No. 2 ".....	10.50 @	11.00
" No. 1 Clover.....	8.50 @	9.00
" No. 2 ".....	7.50 @	8.00
POULTRY—		
Springers per lb.....	14 @	16
Fryers ".....	10 @	12
Heavy hens ".....	9	
Light hens ".....	8	
Roosters ".....	4	
Turkey hens ".....	5	
Tom ".....	6	
Ducks ".....	6	
Eggs—Fresh near by.....	9	
" Goose.....		
HIDES—Wet salted.....	6 @	7
" No 1 dry salt.....	9 @	10
" Bull.....	5 @	6
" Lamb skins.....	40 @	60
TALLOW—Prime city.....	5½ @	5½
" Country.....	4½ @	4½



Repair That Loom!

Homespun is coming into fashion again, and our girls should keep up the art of spinning. Berea College is finding a market for the products of fireside industry which may bring education and comfort to many homes.

We can pay for well-woven linen 40 cents a yard, jeans 60 cents, lincey 50 cents, well-matched bed coverlets \$4 to \$8. Patent dyes not accepted—old-fashioned indigo preferred.

For information address, JOSEPHINE A. ROBINSON, Homespun Exchange Berea, Ky.

Estray Notice.

I have at my place, two miles south of Berea, one stray horse about 15 hands high, color bay, white feet, star in forehead, barb wire marks on left side.

J. W. BRATCHER.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$25,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1314, The Nicholson Institute, 780 Eighth Avenue, New York. 5-20. 02.

Hand Forged, Razor Steel Blades, Filed Tested and WARRANTED.

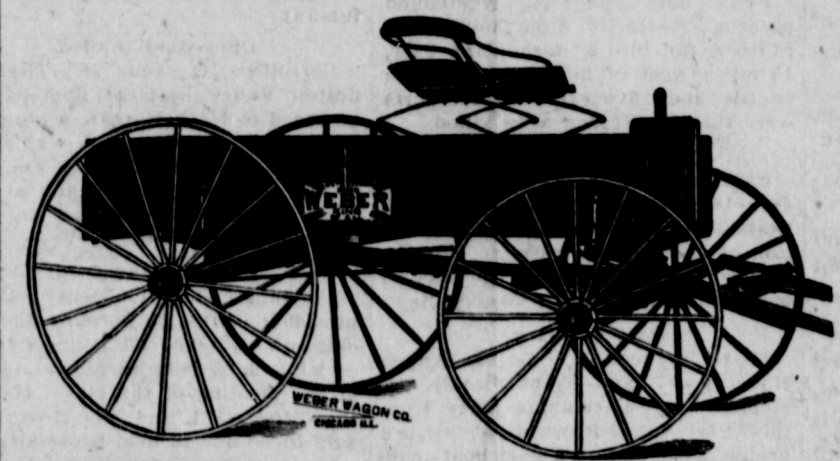
Send us 24-cent stamps and we will mail you a knife the exact size of this picture; it has 2 blades, and retails generally at 75 cts., but to get you to try them we will send you one for 48 cts. or 24-cent stamps. Your wife wants a pair of SHEARS. We will mail her a pair of 7-inch razor steel shears for 60 cts. or 30-two ct. stamps. We have an 80 page illustrated Catalogue we will mail you free if you ask for it. Address, MAHER & GROSS CO., 60 Adams St., Toledo, Ohio, and mention THE CITIZEN.

Chicago College of Dental Surgery

(Dental Department of Lake Forest University.)
Twentieth Annual Course
of instruction will begin about Oct. 1st, 1901, ending about May 1st, 1902.
For catalogue giving full information regarding course and for descriptive book—address
DR. TRUMAN W. BROPHY, Dean,
Wood & Harrison Sts., Chicago.

KELLOGG & WITHEBURY, Wholesale Grocers,

Irvine St., Richmond, Ky.
A full line of Staple Groceries carried at all times. Mail and Phone Orders receive prompt shipment.



For light running, long time wear, and thorough construction as well as moderate price, the WEBER stands at the top of all Wagons.

BICKNELL & EARLY

Dedication Service.

The First Baptist Church of Berea will dedicate their house of worship, Sunday, July 7, 1901.

The dedication sermon will be preached at 11 a. m. by Dr. J. G. Bow, of Louisville, Ky. Night service at 7:45 by Dr. Bow.

On Monday at 3 p. m. a council will meet, by invitation of the church, to examine Pastor H. F. Aulick, with view to his ordination.

On account of the dedication of the Baptist Church next Sunday, there will be no service at the Church of Christ in the morning. There will be an open-air song service on the campus in the evening from 6:45 to 7:30.

Soldiers' Picnic.

Circular announcements are being sent to soldiers of the Civil War, living at Berea or in the vicinity, a soldier's picnic for Wed., July 17. It will be held on the grounds of Prof. L. V. Dodge, at Berea, where the delightful gathering of last year took place. The hour for gathering is set at 9 a. m. All widows of comrades are also invited. Such provisions for the table as may be convenient will be welcomed. Mesdames Dodge, Ramsey and Hanson are the table committee.

By an agreement of committee it is ordered that a Primary Election be held at the following voting places: Berea, Clay and Duncannon on Saturday, Aug. 3, 1901, between the hours of 12 m. and 6 p. m., for the purpose of nominating Republican candidates for the office of Justice of peace and Constable in Glade Magisterial District, to be voted for at the November Election, 1901.

W. R. Gabbard, Berea.
Com. Robert White, Duncannon.
C. H. Blythe, Clay.

WANTED.—Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; \$600 salary per year, payable weekly; \$5 per day absolutely sure and all expenses straight, bona-fide, definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD BUSINESS, 334 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

COOL CLOTHES!!

Splendid assortment of Stylish Flannel Suits, Skeleton Serge, Silk Lustre and Alpaca Coats—just the things to keep you cool on hot days, and priced so you can save.

And you'll find in our store the largest and most up-to-date lines of Neckwear, Shirts, Suspenders, Belts, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Shoes, and everything else needful to clothe a man in best style from head to foot. Priced so you will come back again.

COVINGTON & BANKS, Richmond, Ky.

Fine Stock of Ladies' and Men's Trunks, Boys' Suit Cases, etc.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
WEATHER BUREAU.
Voluntary Observers Meteorological Record.
Berea, Month of June, 1901.

Maximum temperature, 95° F. Date 29 & 30
Minimum temperature, 45° F. Date 8.
Mean temperature, 74.3° F.
Greatest daily range, 52° F. Date 4.
Total precipitation, 4.62 inches.
Greatest in 24 hours, 1.68 inches. Date 21.
Number of clear days, 16.
Number of cloudy days, 4.
No. of partly cloudy days, 10.

Guaranteed \$900 Salary Yearly.

Men and women of good address to represent us, some to travel appointing agents, others for local work looking after our interests. \$900 salary guaranteed yearly; extra commissions and expenses, rapid advancement, old established house. Grand chance for earnest man or woman to secure pleasant, permanent position and liberal income. New brilliant lines. Write at once.

STAFFORD PRESS,
33 Church St., New Haven, Conn. 9-26.

E. B. MCCOY, Dentist,
Berea, Kentucky.

Every Business needs GOOD PRINTING
And we can do it at a reasonable price.

DON'T you need some Note Heads, Letter Heads, Statements, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Business Cards, etc., etc. If so write for prices.
STUDENTS' JOB PRINT,
Berea, Ky.

JUNE FURNITURE SALE!

It will be to your interest to inspect our stock before your buy. We have the goods and will certainly meet your views as to prices. Hardwood, Oak and Mahogany Bedroom Suites, Iron Beds and Couches at special bargain prices during the month. Everything in the Furniture Line.

Great Sale on Carpets and Rugs for Cash.

We invite all our Berea Friends and all Citizen subscribers to call and inspect before making purchases.

UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY.

Day Phone, 73. Night Phone, 66. **JO. S. JOPLIN, Richmond, Ky.**

SHOE BARGAIN SATURDAY
DOUGLAS & CRUTCHER
Richmond, Ky.

Men's Tan Shoes.
\$5.00 Shoes for 3.50
\$4.00 " " 3.00
\$3.50 " " 2.00
\$3.00 " " 1.75
Men's Black Box Calf Blucher Shoes, \$3.00 going now at \$2.50.
Come early and get your size. Only a limited quantity on hand.



A handfull of glasses will not help your eyesight, if you wear them all, unless your vision has been properly tested and the right lens fitted.

That is just where the skill of an optician comes to your aid. If I test your eyes you will be sure of getting the right glasses and will have pleasure and satisfaction in wearing them.

T. A. ROBINSON,
Welch Block., - - Berea, Ky.

Three Years in Richmond,

And out of all the sets of teeth that have been made at my office, if there is one set or any sets that show any defects, I will make a new set free. We are making the best set of teeth in the world for \$7.50, and if defects show in five years we give you a new set free. This applies to all the teeth I have made or am going to make, the best alloy fills in the world at 75 cents.

DR. HOBSON, Dentist.
Permanently located in the Hobson Building—next door to Government Building.
Richmond, - - Kentucky.
Reference, Richmond National Bank. Special Price to Students.

THE CITIZEN

A Weekly Newspaper.

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

OUR PLATFORM.

This paper aims to bring the best reading to every fire-side. Reading is a great thing, but it makes a big difference what you read.

THE CITIZEN brings, first of all, the news—not every tale of crime or horror, but the important news—the news from Washington and the State capital, from our soldiers in far off islands, from our neighbors everywhere. For the young folks we have a story and a Bible lesson; for housewives, a few new ideas each week which should lighten their labors; for the farmer some valuable hints which will help him to make more from his land and cattle.

We propose to get the best ideas that can be found on all such practical and important matters and pass them around among our readers. The resources of Berea College are not for its students alone. The editor of this paper can at any time step into the largest College library in the State, and he has engaged several of the most distinguished instructors in the College to take charge of special departments in the paper. Those who are visited by THE CITIZEN will know what is going on in the world. Every week it will tell them something worth knowing.

THE CITIZEN is pledged to no party. It is every man's friend. It stands for the things which benefit all—temperance, thrift, kindness, enterprise, and education. And we ask all who believe in these things to subscribe for THE CITIZEN.

Madison County.

The hay and feed store of Letcher & Witt burned Monday night.

Squire Williams is the Democratic nominee for magistrate in the Fox-towh District.

There was a small attendance at County Court Monday, and very little business was done.

The firm of Douglas Bros., Gent's Outfitters, Richmond, has changed to Douglas & Crutcher.

Dr. A. Wilkes Smith, of Richmond, has been elected to the chair of Biology and Dental Hygiene in the Louisville College of Dentistry.

John T. McClintock, chairman of the Republican County Committee, has been appointed assistant postmaster at Richmond with a salary of \$1,000 a year.

Sheriff Colyer sold at public auction Monday, at the court house in Richmond, 1,136 stray dogs caught at Ford by Burt Brabb & Co. The dogs were bought by Capt. Thomas for \$2,000.

The value of taxable property in Madison County, according to the County Assessor, is \$8,762,800. The State Board of Equalization fixes the taxable property at a valuation of \$8,902,000.

The Shearer heirs have filed a suit in the Madison Circuit Court to recover \$3,000 from Central University, the money being an accumulated fund from a donation from Mrs. Rebecca Shearer. The removal of the Central University from Richmond is the cause of the suit.

Mr. Charles B. Hamilton, late book-keeper for D. H. Meyers, has accepted a position of individual book-keeper at the Madison National Bank, to succeed James M. Crutcher, who has purchased the interest of S. Z. Douglas in the firm of Douglas Bros., Shoe Dealers, Richmond.

Harry Blazer, of Scaffold Cane, one of the six candidates for nomination to the office of County Clerk of Rockcastle County, was in town Tuesday.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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LOCALS AND PERSONALS.

Fresh bread at Bicknell & Early's. Prof. J. W. Dinsmore has returned home.

C. M. Rawlings was in Lancaster Monday.

Oscar L. Preston is visiting friends in Lexington.

Miss Lizzie Lodwick leaves for her home Friday.

John Hatfield, of K irby Knob, was in town Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Mason are at Slate Lick Springs.

W. C. Lusk will teach the Hickory Plains school this year.

Quite a crowd from here attended County Court Monday.

Mr. A. T. Fish and S. E. Welch leave today for Cincinnati.

T. G. Pascoe left Monday morning for Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

Mrs. A. T. Fish spent last week in Lexington visiting friends.

Bicknell & Early carry a full line of Window Sash and Doors.

Bicknell & Early have a full line of the very best Enameled Ware.

Hermengild Klima is enjoying his vacation at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Wallace Chapel Sunday-school had an attendance of 99 last Sunday.

W. T. Short, revenue collector, was in our town the first of the week.

Robert Truett is home after a short visit to his parents in Clay county.

Miss Ersie Richardson returned Sunday after a week's visit to Wildie.

Bicknell & Early started a McCormick Harvester to cutting wheat Tuesday.

S. E. Welch, our enterprising merchant spent the past week in Louisville.

Leonard Spence is visiting friends and relatives in Sturgeon, Owsley county.

Mr. Tom Stuart accompanied Miss Ersie Richardson home from Wildie Sunday.

Mrs. Fannie Demmon has purchased the Mollie Bogie property on Center Street.

E. P. Urner was in Richmond this week looking up orders for Replating Silverware.

S. C. Kelly, of Evans, Ky., a student at Berea, sends four new subscribers for THE CITIZEN.

Mrs. B. Coddington spent a few days with relatives in Rockcastle Co., the last of the week.

Louis W. Johnson and A. J. Elder have purchased the livery business of Richardson & Powell.

Miss Ellen Click brought in from Jackson County nine new subscriptions for THE CITIZEN.

The family of J. F. Rice, who have boarded at B. R. Robinson's are now boarding at John Fowler's.

Rev. A. P. Smith is out in Rockcastle County; he sent us nine new subscriptions for THE CITIZEN.

Superintendent C. A. King returned home Saturday after an extended visit to Massachusetts.

Miss Jennie Hanson, who has been studying music at Colorado Springs, Col., returned home Saturday.

J. W. Early was out putting up McCormick Harvesters last week, he reports the wheat crop good.

Brother Dodwell preached at Wallace Chapel Sunday morning. There was a fine congregation present.

Miss Laura Robinson spent the past week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Robinson, Wallaceton.

Misses Carrie Woods, Pearl Baker, and Ida L. Brooks, left Monday morning for Lake Chautauqua, N. Y.

Miss Julia Rowlett attended the Commencement of the Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, June 27.

It cost three dollars for the privilege of allowing four hogs to roam in the grounds around Ladies' Hall, one night.

Mrs. Lou Hanson, Miss Anna Lindley, and Lester Hill leave Saturday for a visit with friends at Clarksville, Ind.

T. A. Robinson, Optician and Jeweler, has given great satisfaction to all who have given him orders for his fine engraving.

Miss Emma Spence, who has been attending the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Convention at Asheville, N. C., returned Tuesday.

R. G. Mitchell, of Wallaceton, and a former student here, has served out two years as soldier in the Philippines, and returned home Sunday.

T. A. Robinson is doing a good business in his specialty of fitting Spectacles and Eye Glasses. His office is in his Jewelry Store, Welch's Block, Berea, Ky.

Mrs. M. J. Click, of Mulberrygap, Tenn., is spending a few days with her daughter, Ellen Click, before returning home from her visit to Kentucky.

IS MUSTERED OUT

Volunteer Army Has Passed Into History.

EX-SOLDIERS SCATTER HOMEWARD.

Immense Sum Necessary to Pay Off the Regiments—Grafters on Hand to Rope in the Gullible With Sure Thing Games—General Shafter Put on the Retired List.

San Francisco, July 1.—Two important military events occurred at the Presidio Sunday, the retirement of Major General W. R. Shafter and the mustering out of four volunteer regiments. General Shafter formally transferred the command of the department of California to Major General S. M. B. Young. In the afternoon the Forty-fourth, Forty-ninth, Forty-eighth and Thirty-eighth volunteer regiments were mustered out. The mustering out of the four regiments required the services of eight paymasters. Over \$1,000,000 was disbursed. The money was taken from the sub-treasury to the Presidio in eight wagons, each under the charge of a paymaster and his clerk, and 45 mounted and armed artillerymen.

In order to protect the soldiers on the grounds from grafters with swindling devices, 100 men of troop E, Fifteenth cavalry, were stationed around the reservation. Two of the regiments mustered out, the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth, were colored men, and the men had between three and four months' pay due them. Both the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific ticket offices put on extra forces of clerks. The ticket offices were crowded till late at night with discharged volunteers buying tickets. Nearly 4,000 tickets were issued.

There remained three volunteer regiments to be discharged, the Forty-third, Forty-seventh and Forty-first. These were paid off today and the volunteer army passed into history.

Bryan on Foraker's Speech. Watertown, N. Y., June 26.—William J. Bryan was met here by a large crowd. He addressed a large audience at the state armory on "Civilization," and in the evening he lectured again on "The Conquering Nation."

In a reply to Senator Foraker's speech at Columbus, O., Mr. Bryan said: "When Senator Foraker says that I am the only intelligent man who does not admit that the defeat of 1896 was a blessing to the country, he makes an unjust reflection upon the intelligence of more than 8,000,000 people, for there are that many who do not believe a Democratic victory in 1896 would have brought disaster to the nation, and they are all sufficiently intelligent to deserve the respect of Senator Foraker."

Cleveland's Pastor Called. Catskill, N. Y., July 1.—The Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, 83, of Washington, D. C., died here from a blood clot on the brain at the home of his son-in-law, Orrin Day, president of the Tanners National bank. Dr. Sunderland for more than 60 years had been an active minister of the gospel. For 48 years he was pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Washington, from which he retired because of advanced years in 1898. It was at Dr. Sunderland's church that president and Mrs. Cleveland had a pew while the former was president, and he officiated at the wedding ceremony when President Cleveland married Miss Frances Folsom.

Death of David R. Paige. New York, July 1.—Colonel David R. Paige of Akron, O., died at the Hotel Brunswick in this city. Mr. Paige was a resident of Akron, O., and was a member of the Forty-eighth congress from the Twentieth Ohio district. In the elections for the Forty-ninth congress Mr. McKinley defeated him. He was later a member of the firm of Paige, Cary & Company, contractors on the Croton aqueduct, New York. He was also a member of the banking firm of Paige Brothers & Company at Pittsfield, O., which failed some years ago. The past few years he lived in retirement.

Shot His Wayward Wife. Dayton, O., June 29.—Richard Jarvis, 27, a coremaker, fired five shots from a 38 calibre revolver at his wife. Three took effect, one behind the left ear, a second under the left eye and the third in the neck. She was fatally wounded. Jarvis made no effort to avoid arrest. He says his wife left home against his protestations, spent the time in company with other men and returned home in a maudlin condition from drink.

Wreck on the Wabash. Peru, Ind., June 26.—Westbound passenger train No. 3 on the Wabash railroad ran into a washout at Cass, 15 miles west of here, wrecking the engine and five cars. First reports were that 16 persons were killed.

An Off-Told Tale. Canton, O., June 23.—Ertie L. Sanders, 18, endeavored to light a kitchen fire with the assistance of a combination of coal oil and gasoline. In the explosion which followed she was so badly burned she will probably die.

Boat Capsize. East Liverpool, O., June 29.—Angus Hodgson, 17, and Frank Beatty, 24, members of a camping party from this city, were drowned at Grim's bridge, near here. Their boat capsized in deep water.

Commodore Zeller's Last Voyage. New York, July 1.—Commodore Theodore Zeller, United States navy, 83, retired in 1880, died at his residence in this city of old age. He had been an invalid some years.

HENDERSON PLEASED.

Called on King Edward and Had a Gratifying Interview.

London, June 27.—David H. Henderson, speaker of the United States house of representatives, said in an interview: "I have never enjoyed a more agreeable half hour interview than the one I had with King Edward. He was perfectly frank and agreeable and in accord with American progress. He looks forward to even more cordial relations than now exist between the English-speaking nations. America may depend upon the fact that she has no more cordial friend in the world than King Edward. While the details of our conversation may not be repeated, I can assure my American friends that England may be depended upon in any ordinary controversy which may arise between America and the rest of the world."

Buying Up Canada.

London, July 1.—In an interview J. Henry Bouroussal of the Canadian parliament said: "American capital is spreading around the lakes, up the rivers and along the railway system. It is breaking down the barrier between Canada and the United States. The Americans are not conquering us, but they are buying us up. When this is accomplished it will only need a slight political difference with the home government and the annexation movement, now dead, will revive. Then you will have to look not to the half-Americanized business men of Toronto, but to our French-Canadians, who have saved Canada for you more than once and may save it again unless you hopelessly alienate us."

Death of Senator Kyle.

Aberdeen, S. D., July 2.—Senator James Kyle died Monday evening after an illness of 10 days. He had rallied to quite an extent from his first attack and hopes were entertained of his recovery, although at no time was he considered wholly out of danger. Symptoms of bright's disease developed and Sunday his condition became less favorable. Sunday night he grew rapidly worse and Monday morning all hope was given up, his death being only a question of a few hours. His wife is prostrated with grief and is inconsolable. They have two children, a daughter, Ethelwyn, about 15, and a baby boy. The city is in mourning for Senator Kyle was highly esteemed.

Republican Campaign Committee.

Columbus, O., July 1.—At a meeting of the Ohio Republican central committee Congressman Charles W. F. Dick was chosen chairman of the executive committee, John R. Malloy secretary, W. F. Burdell treasurer, and the remaining members of the committee as follows: E. P. Matthews, Dayton; Julius Fleischmann, Cincinnati; H. A. Marting, Ironton; John W. Fitch, Youngstown; Harry Hoover, Newark; George C. Dunham, Toledo; Charles M. Hogg, Cadiz; S. L. Patterson, Waverly; Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland; A. C. Sands, Sr., Logan; W. L. Parmenter, Lima; H. H. Hollenbeck, Chardon, and Jere A. Brown, Cleveland.

Four Men Killed.

Brazil, Ind. June 29.—During a storm lightning killed four men who were at work harvesting in a wheat field on the J. C. Halbert farm near Lodi. The killed are Frank Bridgewaters, Anderson Webster, John Wiggle and Samuel Stewart. Anderson Webster was a prominent farmer of that section, owning the farm adjoining the Halbert place. He was a man of family. The other victims also leave large families.

Woman Killed in a Meles.

Muncie, Ind., July 2.—As a result of a general row at the house of Marlen Martins in this city, in which Martins, John McCullen, Walter Driscoll and Mrs. Herbert McCall participated, the latter was shot and killed. The affair was shrouded in mystery until the arrest of Walter Driscoll after a long chase. He confessed to the murder. Driscoll is only 16. Mrs. McCall was 19. Her parents reside in Michigan.

Swept by a Second Storm.

Bluefield, W. Va., June 27.—Another disastrous storm visited the flood-swept district, and while no loss of life is reported from this second visitation, the damage to property has been great. The work done by the large force of men repairing the damage of last Saturday's flood was destroyed in many places.

Can't Locate His Family.

San Juan, P. R., June 27.—Lowell D. Hosmer, former disburser of the public works department, died June 17. His wife and family have been unsuccessfully sought for. At one time they were believed to be at Jacksonville, Fla., or Memphis, Tenn. Americans here took charge of the funeral.

Ohio Bank Failed.

Carrollton, O., June 26.—The Connoton Valley bank of Sherrodsville assigned to N. E. Morgan, a Sherrodsville merchant. The bank was owned by J. C. Altman & Sons, who also owned the Sand Valley bank at Waverly, which they sold last week to Cleveland capitalists.

Swooned and Died.

Cincinnati, July 1.—Henry Meyer, president of the St. Bernard Shooting club, who weighed 230 pounds, swooned while delivering his annual address at the meeting of the club. He died soon afterward, and his death was said to be due to heat prostration.

Founded Dawson City.

Plattsburg, N. Y., June 28.—Joseph Ladue, the founder of Dawson City, in the Klondike, died at his home in Schuyler Falls. Mr. Ladue had not been well since his return from Alaska and spent last winter at Colorado Springs in a vain search for health.

HANNA'S LIBERAL GIFT.

Donates Big Sum to Kenyon College For a Dormitory.

Gambier, O., June 27.—Senator Hanna and Governor Nash participated prominently in the commencement exercises of Kenyon college. The senator at the alumni luncheon announced that he would give \$50,000 to the institution for the building of a dormitory. A year ago Kenyon college bestowed the degree of doctor of laws on Senator Hanna. This gift is an acknowledgment of the honor conferred by the college.

The gratifying announcement was made by President Pierce that \$100,000 had been raised as an endowment during the past year. At Senator Hanna's request the new dormitory will be called the "politicians' barracks."

Millionaires in State.

London, June 29.—The steamship Deutschland left Southampton for New York with all the staterooms on the promenade decks exclusively reserved for 10 millionaires traveling by her. These millionaires are J. Pierpont Morgan, Clinton Dawkins, Clement A. Griscom, Bernard A. Baker, William L. Ekins, P. A. B. Widener, Harry Payne Whitney, Pierre Lorillard, Timothy L. Woodruff and John T. Waterbury. It is stated that these 10 formed a syndicate and chartered the entire deck for \$22,000. It is asserted on what is claimed to be the best authority that Mr. Morgan will confide very momentous designs on international trade to the consideration of his fellow travelers.

Goes to Supreme Court.

Denver, July 2.—Judge Hallett of the United States district court denied a writ of habeas corpus to E. H. Reid, the Omaha cattle shipper, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the district court of Arapahoe county for failure to pay the state inspection fee on a shipment of cattle from Texas. An appeal was taken to the United States supreme court and Reid was released on \$500 bond. In refusing to pay the state fee Reid was acting as agent for the National Live Stock association, which desires a decision by the supreme court on the question involved that will apply to all states.

Died on a Train.

Mattoon, Ill., July 1.—Edward J. Walsh, Sr., president of the Mississippi Glass company and the St. Louis Terminal company, and prominently identified with leading St. Louis enterprises, died of heat prostration on board the Knickerbocker express of the Big Four road between St. Louis and this city. Death was totally unexpected. Mr. Walsh was en route to Hot Springs, Va., to recuperate from a severe siege of la grippe, with which he was seized in the early spring.

Ohio Day at Buffalo.

Buffalo, June 29.—Senator Patterson of Ohio, one of that state's Pan-American commissioners, who is here arranging for the dedication of the Ohio state building July 18, said that President McKinley would visit the exposition for that occasion. Directors of the Cincinnati Fall Festival association, headed by Mayor Fleischmann, have arrived here to visit the exposition with a view to securing attractions for a festival to be held in that city next fall.

Jessie Found Guilty.

Eldorado, Kan., June 28.—Jessie Morrison, who killed Mrs. Olin Castle, was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. The penalty is not more than five years nor less than three years in the penitentiary. Miss Morrison's lawyers filed notice of appeal. The prisoner was taken to her old cell and locked up. There her father, who had been with her, left her. The jury wrangled nearly 30 hours over the verdict.

Robbed a Dying Man.

Carbondale, Ill., June 28.—Charles Roberts, a noted character of this section, was arrested, having confessed that he rifled the pockets of A. T. Casher, a brakeman on the Illinois Central, and getting several gold pieces, while the man was dying on a stretcher after being badly hurt. The feeling against Roberts is intense and the officers got him out of the city.

A Prolific Family.

Dunlap, Tenn., July 1.—Mrs. W. H. Burnett became the mother of four children, all of whom are doing well. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett have had 10 children born to them in the five years of their married life, including triplets, twins and the quartet.

Pearls of Great Price.

Lansing, Ia., July 1.—This city bids fair to become famous for the many pearls found here. One weighing 66 grains sold for \$1,800. It was found by an old Swede named Benson on the claim bed which produced the famous Queen Mary about a month ago.

Drowned in the Maumees.

Bowling Green, O., June 28.—Don Harned, Joseph La Farre and Grover Gamphor, three young men who lived in this vicinity, were drowned in the Maumee river near Perrysburg while bathing.

WHAT BAD ROADS COST.

Agricultural Interests Suffer Most From the Mud.

We have just passed through one of the two periods of the year when the country roads problem forces itself prominently to the front and becomes a living issue with every one who has not paved streets and improved sidewalks to pass over, says the Chicago Evening Post. There is no state in the Union in which the question can be ignored, for there is no state in which the country roads in the opening of spring and the beginning of winter are in reasonably passable condition. Agricultural interests everywhere are the heaviest sufferers from the wretched conditions of the country roads. Just how much they have suffered from this cause they have never been able to estimate. Had they had any conception of the extent of their losses it is probable they would have exerted themselves long ago to bring about a radical change and would have supplied themselves with good roads irrespective of the first cost of the work, which is decidedly the heaviest portion of it.

What they have failed to do for themselves in the matter of estimates the agricultural department has accomplished for them. It set a corps of experts to ascertain the actual conditions and to estimate the direct losses suffered by the farming communities through the lack of permanent country highways easily passable at all seasons of the year and in all conditions of the weather.

The average cost of hauling farm products from the farms to the point of shipment over the entire United States is 25 cents per ton per mile. The railroads charge less than half a cent a mile per ton for hauling these products to market, or about one-fifth the amount it costs the farmers themselves to deliver the goods to the railways.

These figures show how extremely shortsighted the agricultural communities are in permitting their highways to remain as they are at present. The difference in the cost of improving the country roads and of hauling over them as they are, if saved, as it might very well be, would make them rich in a very few years.

MAKING GOOD ROADS.

Educational Work of the National Association.

The construction of a good country road, as demonstrated by the expedition sent out by the National Good Roads association at Flossmoor recently, is by no means a difficult or complicated matter, says the Chicago Tribune. To prepare the ground for the road it is necessary first to secure perfect drainage. The ground must be protected from the infiltration of ground water, which would cause a caving in of the roadbed.

After the drainage has been attended to the surface of the road is leveled



and shaped into convex form by means of the grading machine, a sort of surface plow pulled by horses or mules. Where long stretches of road are to be constructed a traction engine will be found a better means for pulling the grader than animal power.

After the roadbed has been put in proper condition it is covered with a six inch layer of slag, which is rolled hard and compact by means of a heavy roller. On top of the slag a layer of crushed limestone is spread, which is also rolled until it becomes hard and solid. A thin layer of sifted, crushed stone is distributed on top of the limestone and again rolled several times, having been sprinkled before the rolling. After the road is completed the top layer of limestone will form an almost waterproof roof of the roadbed. The water will make it almost as hard as concrete and enable it to withstand the effect of narrow tired, heavy wagons for a long time.

The demonstrating party of the National Good Roads association does not use the same method of building roads in every case. The method is adapted to the conditions existing in each locality and also varies as to the material used in the work. In a general way, however, the system is the same in every case.

Poorly Drained Roads.

It is the settled opinion of road experts that farmers would better abandon dirt roadmaking unless they do it scientifically. If the dirt roadway be left to itself, it becomes hard packed at least in the course of years, while the elaborately graded and good look at but insufficiently drained handwork of the unscientific road-makers falls an easy victim to the first severe rainy season, because it has not had time to be packed by traffic.

Improve Country and Town.

One of the essentials in this life is a good road from the farm to the market. The product of the farm can be marketed at a lower cost. This means that you can buy more for your money. It saves your live stock. The farmer need not send up the country for so many horses and mules. One horse can draw more on a good road than two can on a bad road. Good roads and street sprinkling improve the county and town.

1901 JULY 1901						
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

A Problem in Arithmetic.

Berea is not a money-making institution. It gives the services of all its teachers. It charges only an incidental fee to help pay for sweeping and warming the school rooms, etc.

The Hospital fee insures care in any sickness, so that you are safer in Berea than at home!

And then you must live at Berea (you have to eat even if you stay at home). You may board yourself under proper regulations, board in approved families in Berea, or board at cost in College buildings. The items are given below, and should be studied carefully. Notice especially:

1. Room, fuel, incidental fee and one month's board must be paid in advance.
2. Fuel will be 50 cents more in the winter, 50 cents less in the spring.
3. Students below Grammar schools pay only \$3.50 for incidental fee.
4. Students in A Grammar and below have free text books.
5. Students bring their own bedding and towels.
6. If you get any work to do for the College you are paid at the end of each month in credits on school expenses.
7. They can't lend you money, but the Treasurer and every teacher will be your friend.

Necessary Expenses for Term (12 Weeks).

It pays to have a little extra money for lectures, books and other things. But the necessary expenses are only as follows:

	HOWARD HALL	LADIES' HALL
School Expenses:		
Incidental Fee	\$4.50	\$4.50
Books, etc., about	2.00	2.00
Key Deposit	1.00	1.00
Room (store, table, etc.)	2.00	2.00
Fuel and oil	2.50	3.00
Rent of Laundry	5.00	5.00
First Month's Board	5.00	5.00
Living Expenses:		
Room	17.25	18.75
To pay during the term:		
Laundry	1.50	1.50
Beginning 2d Mo. Board	5.00	5.00
Beginning 3d Mo. Board	5.00	5.00
Total	75.75	78.75
Key Deposit returned	1.00	1.00

Total Expense, 12 Weeks. 75.75 78.75
For those below a Grammar school deduct the \$2 for books, and \$1 for incidental fee, making the total only \$74.75.
When four girls room together each saves \$1 on room, and \$2 or more on fuel, making the total only \$71.75.
Fuel is 50 cents more in winter and 50 cents less in spring term.
Persons who board themselves can spend as much or little as they choose on living expenses.
The price of a big calf, a little lamb, or a few home-spun bed covers, will give a term of school which will change one's whole life for the better.

SAMPLE AND BOOKLET FREE

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR



TRADE MARK

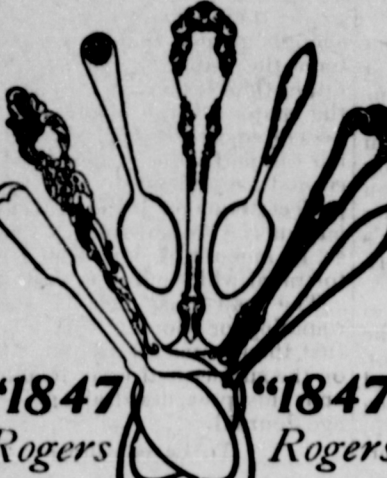
CREAM OF WHEAT

A BREAKFAST DELICACY

CREAM OF WHEAT CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

BICKNELL & EARLY, Berea, Ky.

"Silver Plate that Wears."



"1847 Rogers Bros." "1847 Rogers Bros."

No Substitution

is one of the things you make sure of in buying from us.

Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., stamped

"1847 Rogers Bros."

we can and will furnish you. We shall not try to make you think some other "Rogers" is "just as good," or "will wear just as long." "1847" is the acknowledged original and genuine, and imitations are bound to be poor substitutes. You know it. We know it.

Incidentally let us state that the late styles which we are now showing are far superior to anything before produced, equalling sterling in design and finish. It would be hard indeed to improve the wearing quality in silver plate. Come in and see them.

T. A. ROBINSON,
OPTICIAN & JEWELER
Welch's Block,
Berea, - - - Kentucky.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

Gems Gleaned From the Teachings of All Denominations.

This is a Christian government, though not legally recognized as such in the constitution.—Rev. Frank S. Rowland, Methodist, Buffalo.

The Duty of the Church.

Christ built a hospital everywhere. He built a church, and that ought to be the spirit of the church, the maintenance of some charity.—Rev. C. A. Dickey, Presbyterian General Moderator.

Either Right or Wrong.

Christianity is right or wrong, and with the words "right" and "wrong" there is no comparative degree. If Christianity is right, nothing should deter us from it.—Rev. Edwin M. Hughes, Malden, Mass.

Known by Its Fruits.

The best doctrine is that which does most to make men godlike, and the best denomination is the one that will graduate the finest saints and the most of them.—Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Presbyterian, New York.

The Influence of the Sabbath.

Christian and Jew alike, all theological hair splitting aside, are interested in having the Sabbath so kept that its beneficent influence to brighten and uplift the life of the people shall be most widely felt.—Rev. Dr. S. Sale, Hebrew, St. Louis.

Be Optimistic.

Let us be optimistic. Let us believe in the brighter day. It is the promise of a Saviour whose words never fail to the ground. Toller for truth and right, work on; work and despair not.—Rev. C. F. Wishart, Reformed Presbyterian, Allegheny, Pa.

Money Worship.

The possession of enormous wealth tends to blind the eyes to the rights and claims of others. The passion for self is one that renders a man very obtuse when great moral questions are brought before him.—Rev. Dr. Lorimer, Tremont Temple, Boston.

The Body of Christ.

No lodge or gathering of any kind can compare or be substituted for the church of Christ. Make no mistake as to the body of Christ. It is no statue, no galvanized corpse or dummy or mannikin of any sort.—Bishop Warren A. Candler, Methodist, Atlanta.

Has Religion Lost Its Hold?

Religion has lost its hold upon the people, and the reason is that it has not been made the warp and woof of civilization. We have allowed Christ to be deposed from his place as a teacher of youth.—Right Rev. Mar. Thomas J. Conaty, Catholic, Washington.

Trust God.

Trust, reliance, dependence, are things to be exercised by the creature, not by the creator. There's no trouble with God; it's all with us. If we will trust, he will bestow; if we will lean, he will support; if we will hope, he will fulfill; if we will have faith, he will bring it to pass.—Rev. C. J. Wright, Chaplain United States Navy.

The Church and Workingmen.

Oh, my brother men with the hammer and the trowel, it is the church you are so free to censure that has brightened and ennobled the toiler's life, and it is to the church, despite all its shortcomings, you must look for up lifts and enlarging freedom in the tomorrow.—Rev. George H. Coombs, Christian Church, Kansas City.

God's Spiritual Dynamo.

The church is God's great spiritual dynamo for the concentration and transference to his people of his mighty moral energy. There may be such a thing as attaching too much importance to the church, viewed from the standpoint of individuals, but we cannot estimate it too highly as the visible body of Jesus Christ.—Rev. James B. Nixon, Methodist, Pittsburgh.

The Ripening of Evil.

God does not use his sickle of destruction upon the wicked until they are ripe. We often wonder why the wicked are allowed to live so long and prosper. "Fret not thyself because of evildoers," says the psalmist, "for they shall soon be cut down." The wicked are not ripe yet; hence are not cut down. The ripening process is going on.—Rev. A. R. Holderby, Moore Memorial Church, Atlanta.

The Commonwealth of God.

There will be no more political corruption when the Christ life is dominant in the life of all the men and women in the world. Then we will be one family, brothers and sisters, children of the same Father, each of us anxious not to get, but to give; not to hurt, but to help; not to pull down, but to set up. We shall have established on earth the commonwealth of God.—Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, Unitarian, New York.

God's Tests.

Some ask, Why does God send suffering into the world? Why not kill the devil, have the soldiers come home from the battlefields, place bags of gold at the poor man's door and let the sick walk out of the hospitals? But God intends that we should suffer and bear the test that we may be tried and true when we are called hence. God himself suffered as none of us.—Rev. Father J. O. S. Huntington, Episcopalian, New York.

Immortality Is Certain.

One thing is certain—that death changes nothing except location and standpoint. Personality remains untouched. The grave covers no faculty of the soul. I myself will never go into the tomb. Before my body is taken there I shall leave it, and it will go alone, its duty done, its mission ended. I love my body, and my parting will not be without a certain kind of sorrow. Just as tender associations move me to tears when I move out of an old house in which I have lived for years. But I have joy also, for I leave a worn-out home for a new and better one.—Rev. George H. Hepworth, Congregationalist, New York.

Advice In His Answers.

The Rev. John McNeill was holding a revival service at Cardiff, Wales, and announced that he would answer any question about the Bible. At once a note was sent up to him reading as follows:

"Dear Mr. McNeill—If you are seeking to help young men, kindly tell me who was Cain's wife."

That seemed a poser, and the audience waited with intense interest, tempered with amusement, to see how the good man would extricate himself. After a pause he said:

"I love young men, especially young inquirers for light, and I would give this young man a word of advice. It is this: Don't lose your soul's salvation looking after other people's wives."

The Inventor of the Flouring Mill.

About the year 70 B. C. Mithridates, king of Cappadocia, one of the most ingenious and able princes of the time, invented the first mill driven by water. This triumph of his skill and ingenuity he caused to be erected in the immediate vicinity of the royal palace. In the course of time the Cappadocian bakers became celebrated and were in great demand throughout all parts of the world as then known.

These mills were usually placed upon boats on the river, being so elevated and contrived as to be easily driven by the water, and the millers were thus enabled to move from place to place, distributing the meal to their customers.

A Professional Blunder.

"I am satisfied now that I have made a professional blunder in your case," the physician said, noting the symptoms of his patient.

"A blunder, doctor? Don't I seem to be improving fast enough?"

"You are improving too fast. Your malady had begun to interest me exceedingly, and I wanted to see what it would develop into if allowed to run, but I stupidly gave you a prescription that has knocked it entirely out of your system."—Chicago Tribune.

Not Correlative.

Mrs. Housekeeper—Do you really mean to say you are looking for work?

Harvard Hasbeen—No, lady; that's neither what I said nor what I meant to say. I said I was looking for employment.—Philadelphia Press.

MALCOM KIRK.

A Tale of Moral Heroism In Overcoming the World.

By CHARLES M. SHELDON,
Author of "In His Steps," "Crucifixion of Philip Strump," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days."

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER II.

KIRK RECEIVES HIS SECOND CALL AND ACTS UPON IT.

"I'm superintendent of missions for Kansas. I want you to take a church out there. You're just the man I've been looking for. Don't say 'No,' for I must have you."

Kirk looked at the superintendent thoughtfully. Was this the second call he had mentioned?

"There's this scholarship. I feel the need of the training abroad."

"All right. Go on with that. But there's a church that will be ready for you at the end of your year there. It's in the growing town of Conrad and a great opening for hard work. The man there now will leave at the end of the year."

Kirk said nothing. He looked out of his window. Right across the campus stood the beautiful residence of Dorothy Gilbert's father. It was not the first time he had looked in that direction.

"Of course," continued the superintendent briskly, "you understand the church is a home missionary church and cannot offer you a large salary. They can raise perhaps \$400 or possibly \$450. The society will grant \$200 or \$250. You could count on about \$800 probably."

Kirk was silent. He turned his head away from the window and glanced around his room. The shabby backed books, the simple pieces of furniture, the faded carpet, the meager furnishings, all smote him keenly. It was not the first time his poverty had thrust itself upon him coarsely, but he seemed to feel it more deeply than ever. As he faced the superintendent who was waiting for a reply Kirk had a most astonishing and absurd feeling come over him. He was not thinking about his German scholarship or about the superintendent. The superintendent would have been smitten into bewilderment if he could have read Kirk's thought. What Kirk was saying to himself was, "How can Dorothy Gilbert and I live on \$800 a year in a home missionary church?"

"Well," the superintendent spoke, with a slight trace of impatience, "what do you say? Give me a favorable answer. You can make your mark out there; plenty of hard work, but a good field. Tell me you'll take it."

"Very well, I promise to take the field if it is open when I finish my studies abroad."

Kirk spoke quietly, but his lips closed firmly, and he turned his head and looked out over the campus again.

There was a little more talk between them, and the superintendent went out. The minute he was gone Kirk pulled down his curtains and locked his door. It was a little after noon, and the regular commencement dinner was served at 1. He walked up and down his darkened room talking to himself. His future was at last decided—at least for a time. He had some place in the world. Some one wanted him. He was

ambitious, as a Christian gentleman should be. He wanted to do great things in the kingdom of God on earth. Could he do them in that little home missionary church?

It was not at all contrary to his regular habits of life that he knelt down and prayed. It was a prayer of thanksgiving and also one of petition. He knew with perfect clearness as he knelt in his darkened room that he loved Dorothy Gilbert with all his might. The complete absurdity of his position had nothing to do with the fact that he loved her. She was rich, she was accomplished, she was beautiful, she was of an old and distinguished family, but he loved her. He was poor, he was plain looking, he had no prospects beyond his scholarship and \$700 or \$800 a year in a home missionary church, but he loved Dorothy Gilbert. It made no difference that his Christian training seemed to rebuke his choice of one so far removed from him in every way. That did not destroy his feeling for her and did not change it. In his prayer he cried for wisdom; he asked to be led by the Spirit.

He was not the man to wreck a life of Christian service on a passion of the heart, even if its hunger were never fed. But when he arose and went over to the alumni hall to join the class there at the final banquet he carried with him the knowledge that the future for him must have Dorothy Gilbert with it if he would do, or be all that he felt he had a right to pray for.

The week that followed commencement day at Hermon found Kirk almost alone in the seminary building. He had been employed by one of the professors in doing some special copying of a book manuscript. In a few days this would be finished. He had fixed on the following Thursday to sail for Liverpool. He had determined to begin his studies as soon as possible. He had been to see the president of the faculty about his scholarship and, to his great relief, found that he was largely free to study in the way that seemed of most value to himself.

"You see, it's this way, sir," he had explained to the president. "It will do me very little good to go to a German university and take some special course in language or history. I feel the need of another method of study. If I can use this scholarship to study human conditions in large cities, going to the people for my material at first hand, it will be of infinitely larger value to me and to the seminary than a course in lectures and books."

"You are free to mark out your own methods of study," replied the president. "According to the terms of the scholarship, the only condition is a year spent abroad in some regular course of study, with a report of it to be made within six months to the seminary."

So Kirk was happy in his thought of the year's work, and when the treasurer had given him the check for the \$700 and he had gone to Boston and engaged his passage in the intermediate cabin he felt as if he had a very interesting year's life before him.

He had come back to his room and made his final preparations for leaving. They were very simple necessarily. He was going light handed to live in the most frugal, economical manner possible. It was now Tuesday evening. His vessel sailed Thursday afternoon. He was all ready to go, and yet he had an irresistible longing to see Dorothy Gilbert before he went.

He fought against the inclination until 8 o'clock and then did what he knew he would do all along—he dressed in the most careful manner he knew how and walked straight across the campus to her house.

As he went up the steps he heard the piano. Dorothy was playing. When he was in the hall, he glanced into the parlor and saw Francis Raleigh standing there.

Then a fit of timidity seized him. Something in Raleigh's face and manner made him feel that it was impossible to see Dorothy Gilbert with the gift artist. He asked the servant if Mr. Gilbert was at home and said he wanted to see him a few moments.

It was the nearest to a lie that Malcom Kirk ever approached. However, when the servant ushered him into Mr. Gilbert's library he was not sorry to have a talk with the publisher.

Mr. Gilbert had been abroad. Kirk asked him several questions about cities and people on the continent. He grew every moment more interested and staid for more than an hour. Mr. Gilbert insisted on presenting him with two or three copies of Baedeker and followed him out into the hall when he finally rose to go, wishing him a successful year of study.

The piano had stopped, and the door into the parlor was closed, but Kirk could hear voices, and it seemed to him that they were unusually earnest. He imagined he could detect a tone of pleading in one of them.

He went out into the night and walked the seminary campus under the grave elms for two or three hours. He felt disappointed. He went over his prospects. He viewed from all sides his position as a man with a career, and before he let himself into his dingy room he had gone down into a depth of self-depreciation that measured a valley of humiliation for him.

But when he awoke the next day he determined, with a dull obstinacy that was a part of his character, that he would see Dorothy Gilbert before he went away. And when evening came he walked over to the house again.

She was playing the piano again, but this time alone. She turned around as Kirk entered and smiled as if she were glad to see him, and before he had time to think of any possible shyness he was talking about his prospects, the places he expected to visit, the methods he was planning to use.

As the talk went on Dorothy Gilbert grew more interested. Kirk's voice had

something to do with it. But aside from that he was at his best while talking about his life work. Dorothy forgot that he was a theologian. Several times she was startled at her response to his enthusiasm. He had planned an original trip abroad, and the detail of what he intended to do roused her native intensity to see results.

But right in the midst of his explanation of what he expected to do in London Kirk paused.

"I heard you playing the 'Trauermel' when I came in, Miss Gilbert. Will you please play it again?"

Dorothy looked surprised at the abrupt change, but without a word went to the piano and began. Kirk knew enough about music to know that she played well, better than any one he had ever heard.

When she finished, she turned about and said: "You will hear some good music while you are abroad, Mr. Kirk. The Germans, especially, furnish the people with the very best music in the parks and gardens at a very small price."

She suddenly colored deeply as she thought he might imply that she was thinking of his poverty, of his inability to hear expensive music in expensive places. If he thought of it, he made no sign that she noticed. But he said: "I shall never hear any better music than I have heard tonight."

The minute he had said it he felt the same timidity seize him that came over him the evening before. But it passed away quickly, and, to his relief, he felt a certain inward strength and indomitable courage fill him. Dorothy was at first amused at the compliment; then she was suddenly excited by it. Kirk was as simple hearted as a child. He had revealed his secret in the tone and manner of his words. It was the last thing in the world he had expected to do when he came. But greater and better and wiser men than Malcom Kirk have done as he did.

He rose at once and walked straight over to the fireplace. On the mantel was a miniature of Dorothy, painted by a New York artist, a young woman who was famous for such work.

"I have no right," Kirk spoke without a tremor—"but if I take this and keep it for a year secretly to guard it from every eye but my own and never to speak of it and then return it when I come back—"

She was so surprised that her self-possession failed her. Kirk's hand was on the miniature with a mastery that Dorothy noticed even at that moment.

"You are not unwilling? I make no claim. I have none. I simply shall keep it for a year. Perhaps the constant sight of it will prove to me how hopeless—"

The man paused and looked straight at Dorothy. There was something so hungry and at the same time so unaffected in his look that again Dorothy was speechless. He took the picture, and it lay in his great palm a moment, and then his fingers closed slowly over it. He looked up at her again. She had turned away and was nervously tracing lines with her fingers on the table.

"I have no excuse to offer for what I have done," he said, and there was that in his voice that made Dorothy look up.

"I realize all the distance between us. It will do you no harm to let me have the picture and may do me good."

Dorothy at last found her voice.

"I have not let you have it. It seems to me you have taken it anyway."

"You did not say no," replied Malcom Kirk firmly. Then he paused as if waiting an answer. And again she was silent. He moved toward the hall. "I love you, Dorothy Gilbert," he said, and he looked almost handsome as he said it. He stood there an instant, and then he was gone, and Dorothy remained like one who has felt some great emotion, not yet measured. She had refused to let Francis Raleigh have the miniature. He had begged for it. He also was going abroad to finish his studies in art. But when he asked for the picture she had told him no, and he had gone away without a definite answer to his petition that she

herself with a short laugh: "The idea, a theologian, and homely and awkward at that! Why, I have actually laughed at him." But nevertheless she felt the impossibility of laughing at Malcom Kirk any more. No true woman ever laughs at the honest love of a man, no matter how poor or unattractive he may be, and Dorothy Gilbert was a true woman at heart.

As for Malcom Kirk, he went on board the steamer the next afternoon with a feeling that was almost content. It is true he felt a little uneasy to think he had told Dorothy Gilbert so plainly that he loved her. But, then, he was sure it had done no harm. It was the truth, and, besides, when he came back would he return the picture without a word? Might he not claim the right to keep it always?

He scarcely pretended to answer this question. He found his way to his room in the intermediate cabin and came out on the deck again. As the steamer went down the harbor he thoughtfully reviewed his course and looked out into the new life before him with quiet hope.

It was 10 o'clock when he went down to his room. As he proceeded to arrange his few effects in the little apartment called a cabin one of the stewards came by. There were two or three other men sitting at the table in the dining and lounging room.

"Any of you a clergyman?" asked the steward.

No one answered, and Kirk after a moment stepped out and said: "I'm a clergyman. What is wanted?"

The steward looked a little doubtful at the long, unattractive figure.

"There's a woman down aft here in a poor way. She wants some one to pray with her."

"I'll go," said Kirk quietly, and he followed the steward, not knowing as he went that this, his first ministry of service, was to prove one of the most remarkable events in his eventful life. Meanwhile the steamer had reached the limits of the harbor. The great ocean now lay wide and solemn before her, and the lookout on the forward deck was saying to himself, "It's going to be a beautiful night."

On the promenade deck two men were pacing up and down.

"But how did it happen, Raleigh, that you took passage on the Cunard line? I thought you were planning to go by the Anchor line from New York."

"I did plan to go two weeks later, but circumstances changed my movements. I shall be glad to get to work again, and I'm thankful to be thrown in with you, Ed. We can talk over old college days."

They turned in front of the music room, and the light fell on Francis Raleigh's face. It was at this moment that Malcom Kirk down in the intermediate cabin knelt to pray. The lookout on the bow was saying, "We shall have a quick voyage."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Farmers Combine For Roads.

Farmers of Wabash county, Ind., are showing how good roads can be built by co-operation and at much reduced cost. They have an agreement among themselves on road building, each owner of land abutting on a highway to be improved pledging in work or cash \$1.50 per acre each within half a mile of the road. Payment may be made within three years, and the burden thus distributed is hardly felt. The work is done in dull seasons, and gravel roads have replaced the old mud highways over many miles of turnpike. On the completion of a road the task of maintaining it is assumed by the county authorities. The gratifying feature of the matter is the evidence it affords of the appreciation by the farmers interested of the added value given to the farm by good roads. Much of the opposition to the good roads movement has come from the class which should be quick to engage in it and as ready to pay a proper share of its cost. It is a time saving and money saving investment for them.

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DRINKERS WARNED.

Even Small Quantities of Alcohol at Meals Are Harmful.

Professor Victor Horsley, F. R. S., lecturing at the London Institution, declared emphatically against the use of alcohol in a dietetic form. The subject he dealt with was, to be precise, "The Effect of Alcohol on the Nervous System," and his remarks were listened to by a crowded audience.

At the outset the professor said that his purpose was to lay before his audience a survey of the most recent work that had been done on the question of taking into the body not large quantities of alcohol—that was known to be injurious—but small quantities, usually spoken of as dietetic—that which people imbibed at mealtimes. Alcohol acted, like all drugs, selectively upon the tissues. It acted more particularly on the peripheral nerves, running in the limbs and extremities. The fact that alcohol in quantities not enough to produce drunkenness, but in such a quantity as to justify the term of "soaking," produced paralysis of the nerves and extremities had only recently been recognized.

Professor Horsley called to his aid the results of recent investigations by Professor Kraepelin, an authority whose name should, he thought, be a household word, who pointed out that alcohol had an immediately quickening effect, but that was followed by a second stage of failure and loss of power. The subjective sensation of well being, such as was experienced, for instance, after taking wine, was, he declared, a deception as regarded the activity of the brain in doing intellectual work, and it was also a deception as regarded the performance of muscular work.

It was, however, new for them to learn that it was a serious intellectual deception to take alcohol even in extremely small quantities. This fact was of great importance in endeavoring to understand how a substance like alcohol, which paralyzed, could also stimulate. The first effect of a small quantity of alcohol was to suspend or to interfere with the operation of the highest parts of the brain, which, translated into popular language, meant the loss of the controlling mechanism, as though a brake had been removed from a wheel which went on more quickly than before, but not necessarily more efficiently. On the other hand, experiments with tea showed that at first it produced an acceleration, but there was no paralyzing effect subsequently. The stimulation stage with this liquid passed away, but there was no loss of power, and precisely the same thing had been shown with regard to coffee.

WOMEN DRINKING MORE.

Secret Drunkenness on the Increase. Among England's Gentler Sex.

It is, I fear, true that drunkenness has lately increased among English women, and not only among those of them who are dwellers in the slums, but also among the well to do and the wealthy. Indeed in regard to this vice the women of Great Britain, of all social grades and of all degrees of culture, have a bad pre-eminence among the English speaking women of the world.

In the United States and Canada intoxication among women is comparatively rare. In Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand the condition of women as regards this vice is far better than it is with us in England. It is true that of the total number of persons arrested for drunkenness in this country women constitute rather less than a third, but in that third few save those belonging to the "submerged" sections are included. Of the working class and the middle and upper class female drunkards very few ever see the interior of a police court. Secret drinking is their scourge. But there is a great deal of that.

In this country it is customary to attribute female intemperance almost exclusively to grocers' licenses. Yet in Gothenburg grocers' licenses form a far larger proportion of all licenses than they do in England. Yet women there and throughout Scandinavia generally are exceedingly temperate. It is to something deeper reaching and much less manageable than grocers' licenses, bad as these are, that we owe this curse. Our fathers ate sour grapes, and our teeth are set on edge.—Agnes E. Slack in Union Signal.

Huxley on Alcohol.

In a letter published in his "Life and Letters," replying to a question as to what he thought of alcohol as a stimulant to the brain in mental work, Professor Huxley said:

"Speaking for myself—and perhaps I may add for persons of my temperament—I can say without hesitation that I would just as soon take a dose of arsenic as I would of alcohol under such circumstances. Indeed, on the whole, I should think the arsenic safer, less likely to lead to physical and moral degradation. It will be better to die outright than to be alcoholized before death. If a man cannot do brain work without stimulants of any kind, he had better turn to hard work. It is an indication on nature's part that she did not mean him to be a head worker."

Chicago's Saloon Business.

Nearly one-third of the more than \$11,000,000 of Chicago's yearly revenue is derived from saloon licenses. Other facts and figures presented by the Chicago Tribune show the size of the rum business. There are 6,871 saloons in the city, and it is estimated that they sell 1,700,000 barrels of beer in a year and, of course, large quantities of liquors. It is assumed that the saloons, big and little, take in an average of \$25 a day. Virtually all of them keep open on Sunday, and for a year of 365 days this means \$58,135,775 a year as the bar bill of Chicago.

Other Locals.

T. A. Robinson, the Jeweler, is now settled in his new stand in Welch's Block, and is prepared to do repairing of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds on short notice.

Mrs. Yocum, Mrs. Hudson, Misses Abbie Merrow and Ethel Todd, G. W. Pow, and Dr. Burgess, will attend the C. E. Convention at Cincinnati, Saturday to Monday.

Married June 26, at the home of the bride's uncle in Winchester, Mr. H. C. Tinsley and Miss Lottie F. Woodford. Mr. and Mrs. Tinsley graduated at Berea College.

Isaac Todd, postmaster at Rockford, was in our office Saturday. Mr. Todd is a candidate for assessor of Rockcastle County, subject to the action of the Republican Primary, which meets Aug. 15.

The following students at Berea were awarded first class certificates to teach at examination held June 21 and 22: J. W. Cope and Willie Blanton in Madison County; Mrs. Frank Coyle, Misses Laura Spence and Ida Parkerson, in Rockcastle County; and D. G. Bales, in Garrard County.

The theory that two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time is partially dispelled by the use of the long distance telephone. Our telephone company have received a number of such instruments and we can visit and converse with (momentarily as it were) friends in distant cities.

Mr. and Mrs. Eb. Spink and children, of Illinois, accompanied by their son Mark, Mrs. Hudson and son Estmer, Misses Mora and Nellie Burdette, Mary and Rosa Parks, and John and Charley Burdette, all of this place, visited the caves on Horse Lick three days last week. They enjoyed the trip very much. Mr. and Mrs. Spink and children left for their home in Illinois, Monday after a very pleasant visit in Berea and vicinity.

Miss Robinson has secured an opportunity for an exhibit of Homespun at the Pan-American Exposition. It is to be found in the central court yard of the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building, immediately to the right as one enters from the south, and is a part of the exhibit of the National Arts Club, of New York City. The coverlet included in this exhibit was woven by Mrs. Anderson, of Jackson County.

Public Meeting and Picnic of the Kentucky Colored Teachers Association, July 4, in Berea Tabernacle.

9 A. M. Our District Schools. Speeches by Bell White, Hathaway, and Mrs. Sophia P. Craig.

11 A. M. A Farmers' Independence. Prof. Carver, Tuskegee, Ala.

BASKET DINNER AS 12 O'CLOCK

2:30 P. M. Race Progress. Addresses by Prof. L. Williams, of Covington, Ky., and Prof. Cook, of Washington, D. C.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

RAILWAYS AND HIGHWAYS.

How the Farmer Are Benefited by Improved Roads.

The Illinois Central railroad has started a very practical movement in this section in the interest of good roads, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. It is one that will have, we feel confident, the support of all and will be followed by the other companies as well. It is needless to point out that a railroad is benefited by good roads in the country it runs through. Whatever brings prosperity to the tributary region of course brings business and prosperity to it.

Good roads allow produce for shipment by the railroad to be brought a much longer distance and in better condition than otherwise possible. If the roads are bad, it will scarcely pay to haul goods more than 12 or 15 miles—they will not bear longer transportation—but if the highways are well maintained these same goods can be hauled 25 and 30 miles at no greater cost. But while it is undoubtedly to the interest of the companies to look after the highways and make sure that they are maintained in good order, the railroads have generally so much other work to attend to that they can scarcely give time and attention to this matter, which cannot be regarded as a part of their legitimate duties.

The good roads movement shows great strength in the north, where a practical test has proved that a roadway will pay for itself in two years—that is, the profit of the farmers from the cheaper hauling will in two years exceed the original cost of the highway. The south, however, has done little in this matter as yet, for which reason the work of the Illinois Central will be all the more appreciated.

Up to Jan. 1 last the Massachusetts highway commission had improved 316 miles of road at a cost of more than \$3,000,000.

Correspondence.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Please don't let this weather discourage you so much as to cause you to quit writing to THE CITIZEN regularly.

Let us hear from Wallacetown, Eversole, Conkling, Bright Shade, Panola, Kirby Knob, Collingsworth, White's Station, and all the other places. We would very much appreciate a new letter from Wildie, Everts, and Hickory Grove.

I can tell you how you can earn enough money during vacation to pay all your expenses for the Fall, Winter or Spring Term at Berea College. Write now to John Dodwell, Citizen Office, Berea, Ky.

Rockcastle County.

Clear Creek.

William Gadd is improving after serious sickness.

Farmers in this part are very busy working in their crops.

J. E. Hammond, Jr., visited friends in Madison County last Sunday.

Mrs. Eliza Hammond who has been very low with chills is slowly improving.

O. M. Payne, the hustling merchant, has just received a new line of Men and Boy's Hats.

Rockford.

News is scarce with us just now.

A. P. Gadd was in Berea Saturday. Crops are needing rain at present.

A number of our people visited at Disputanta Sunday.

Miss Ray Allman visited Miss Mae Todd a few days ago.

W. H. Stephens called on his "best girl" at Clear Creek Sunday.

Jake Jones has moved to the farm lately bought of Jas. E. Dalton.

Our farmers are quite busy harvesting wheat and "laying by" corn.

Frank Jones, of Livingston, moved to the farm vacated by his brother Jake.

A number of our young people, among them some of the little ones, visited the Misses Vairs Sunday, and had quite an enjoyable time.

Withers.

The Sunday-school at Fairview is in good condition.

John Drew, of Orlando, has been sick the past week.

A number of Richmond men are here prospecting for coal.

This county has decided on a primary to be held August 15th.

Mrs. Ollie Abner, of Orlando, died June 27, at the home of her son Jasper.

A number of our neighbor boys are preparing to come to Berea to school this fall.

Joseph Drew, one of our merchants, is preparing to build a storehouse at Evergreen.

J. A. Wood & Co., of Orlando, recently received a large tie contract from the L. & N.

Mr. and Mrs. Drew, of Orlando, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Mullins last Sunday.

Tip Langford, a foreman on the K. C., who has been very sick, is out again with his crew.

Our farmers are taking advantage of the good weather to clean their corn. Crops are promising a good yield.

Uncle Stephen Anglin is the oldest man in our community. He is 97 years old and goes about among his friends.

THE HOME. CHILDREN'S NERVES.

They Have a Marked Effect Both on Their Looks and Dispositions.

Nervousness is a childish ailment which masquerades under a variety of names, naughtiness being the one most in use. If the cases of any ten so called intractable children were to be investigated, long school hours, improper food or lack of outdoor exercise would be found the trouble with at least nine of them.

These things all effect the nerves, although the symptoms are different in different children. The high spirited ones indulge in mischievous pranks which drive their elders almost distracted. "I can't imagine what is the matter with Tommy," said a young school teacher. "He is tractable enough during the morning, but along toward the middle of the afternoon he begins to 'cut up' as if a demon of mischief possessed him." I remembered the case of another child. He also was considered unmanageable until the doctor suggested shorter school hours, less night study and a chance to indulge in out of door sports. After a month of the new order of affairs, the change in his disposition surprised every one.

In girls nervousness shows itself differently. They bite their nails and lips, and more than one girl student has spoiled her good looks for life by little tricks of this sort. A school-mate of mine was in the habit of rolling down her lower lip with her pencil while she studied. As a result it acquired an ugly drop which she could never get rid of. Another girl found it impossible to study unless she twisted and pulled a short lock on her right temple. The result was peculiar. The lock turned a decided gray after a couple of years, and when she went to a specialist to find the reason why, he traced it directly to her nervous trick.

As for the cases where children's nails and lips are daily bitten to the quick, they are so common they are scarcely worth mentioning. It is noticeable, however, that the moment these girls begin their vacations their nervous habits cease completely, and are only resumed when they go back to their overcrowded study hours.

A prominent doctor said recently, "If parents would think less of cramming their children with useless knowledge, which they forget in a few years, and would appreciate the value of giving them calm nerves and healthy bodies, which they retain through life, the human race would be vastly benefited not only in looks, but in character."

MAUD ROBINSON.

A simple way to clean knives is to take a small piece of old Brussels carpet, sprinkle it well with either bath brick or emery powder, and slightly moisten it with methylated spirit. Then double it and rub the knives backward and forward, using the left hand to steady the carpet. After a few passes the knives will have acquired a brilliant polish.

If you want to come to Berea to school, the CITIZEN will help you. Write at once to Rev. John Dodwell, Berea, Ky., and he will tell you how to secure the help.

The Good Roads Convention, which met at Louisville Thursday and Friday, of last week, was a decided success for a starter, but it's true success must be looked for in the stimulus it may give to the cause of good roads throughout the State. Lexington gets next year's convention.

WANTED.—Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; \$200 salary per year, payable weekly; \$5 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, bona-fide, definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE, 334 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

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The school is endorsed by Baptists, Congregationalists, Disciples, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For information and friendly advice address the Secretary,

W. C. GAMBLE, - Berea, Madison Co., Ky.

THE SCHOOL.

Edited by J. W. Dinsmore, Dean of the Normal Department, Berea College.

ARE YOU OVER SIX AND UNDER TWENTY?

This time the CITIZEN wants a chat with the boys and girls.

Do you know that the State of Kentucky gives a portion to every son and daughter? It does not give you food and clothing—unless you are a pauper or an idiot or a criminal, but it does give you an outfit and a portion, i. e., five months of school from the time you are six years old until you are twenty.

This public school costs Kentucky many thousands of dollars. The wise men of the state believe that it is the very best gift it can possibly make.

If the state should give you a toy, or a horse, you might lose it, but if it gives you an education, that cannot be lost.

Now the school in your district will take up early next month and the CITIZEN wants to advise you to be on hand the first day. Of course the younger boys and girls ought to go school. A ten-year-old boy cannot do a great deal of work but he can learn just as fast as a man of twenty. The only profitable way for children to put in their time is in learning.

And the older boys and girls ought to go to school because their chances are passing away. Next year, or a few years later at any rate, it will be too late for you to go to school.

I heard a young man say the other day that he could write his name and could count money so that no man could cheat him and he allowed that was as much education as would pay for him. Now I think that boy under-valued himself. He was just willing to give up before he began and make himself certain to be a "no-account" man when it is quite possible he might have amounted to something. He is like a man who throws away money; in fact he was throwing away something a great deal better than money.

If I were you, my boy, I would never be contented until I knew all that the district school could teach. I would want to know all about the history of the country in which I lived. I would want to know enough so that I could keep accounts. I would want to know enough so that I could write a good letter—and write it without working hard, either.

And I should advise every girl, also, to make the most of her chances for school. Any housekeeper who amounts to anything ought to have her wits sharpened by careful study. It is as big a thing to manage a family indoors as it is to manage a farm outdoors.

Now school begins next month. Find out just when it does begin and be on hand the first day. Make up your mind before hand that you intend to like your teacher, and make up your mind before hand that you are going to be good friends with all the other scholars. Some of the other scholars are people you have not seen very often. They will look strange and queer to you at first. You will be afraid of them and they will be afraid of you. But after a little, if you are both kind and polite, you will begin to have really good times together. And so you and your teacher and your fellow students will have a pleasant summer.

And one thing more: Don't forget that when you are going to school it is your special duty to help your father and mother at home all you can of nights and mornings. You can do a heap of work before going to school in the morning, and when you come home at night and father and mother are tired with their day's work, it won't hurt you a bit to turn in and give them some help.

Yes, there is another thing you can do. Is you know any children in the district that are not coming to school, go over and have a friendly call and tell them they had better come. See if you cannot get all the children in your district in school this summer.

THE FARM.

Edited by S. C. Mason, Professor of Horticulture, Berea College.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Principles of Construction and Maintenance of Country Roads.

OUTLET OF THE DRAIN.

The drain should be turned out to the side of the road whenever there is an opportunity for doing so—that is, whenever there is a natural line of drainage leading across the road which will answer for the purpose. The free end of the drain is best made of one length of cast-iron sewer pipe eight feet long because this will not be injured by freezing nor be easily broken. There should be a free fall at the end of the tile, and it is better that the opening should be protected by some sort of metal grating or screen to prevent animals from running in in dry times.

SIZE OF TILE.

Tile three inches in diameter is the best to use, for the reason that, in case the grade is very small, slight errors in laying the line cannot carry the entire opening of the tile above or below the grade line and hence permit the drain to be entirely closed by silt.

KIND OF TILE.

Where the tile can be laid two feet or more below the surface of the road the ordinary drain tile which are well burned, straight, smooth inside and having the ends cut squarely off so that they may fit closely together are best. Great care should be taken in placing the tile to turn them until the ends fit very closely all the way around, and then to fix them rigidly there. This care is needed in order to prevent silt from being washed in at the joints.

Where the tile must come less than two feet below the surface it will be safer either to use vitrified drain tile or else second quality sewer tile, not likely to be disintegrated by frost.

SURFACE DRAINAGE.

The quick removal of water from the surface of a road and the prevention of seepage down through the roadbed are the most important points to be secured in the matter of maintenance. The surface of every road, therefore, should be so shaped as to act like a roof in throwing all rains quickly and completely off, permitting only a little moisture to be drawn downward by capillary action to moisten the material and lessen the formation of dust. If the compacted material of the road and the roadbed beneath it can be kept with only a small percent of capillary water in them, the danger of injury from frost is greatly lessened and the liability to soften during wet periods is also largely removed.

Water should, under no conditions be permitted to stand either upon the surface nor along the side of the road, the shape being sufficiently rounded to throw the rains quickly to either side, and the surface ditches deep enough, clean enough and possessing sufficient capacity to carry all water rapidly away.

SLOPE OF THE ROAD SURFACE.

In order to have quick, complete surface drainage it is necessary to so arch the face as to make a road twelve feet wide three inches higher in the center than at either margin, a slope of about 4 per cent, or four inches in one hundred inches. But if the road has itself a considerable grade, then the slope must be made enough greater than 4 per cent to force the water to the side ditches rather than to permit it to flow down the center of the road. But evenness or smoothness of surface is the most important condition to be secured and maintained in order to afford perfect drainage. If the road surface is left uneven, or is permitted to become so, no amount of slope which can be tolerated will secure the drainage.

The road must not be made too rounding or sloping for the reason that then teams all drive in one place on the surface and wear it into ruts, and this prevents drainage.—Drainage Journal.

To be continued.



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